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14026

14026 D/O9	D21 E19	RUBH 10.08.79	37
RUBENSTEIN, HELENA INC		*DE 2932-923	
10.08.79-DE-932923 (19.02.81) A61K-07/42			
Anti-sunburn cosmetics comprising pre-melanin complex - contg. tyrosine-arginine-urocanate, histidine-arginine- urocanate and glycine-glutathione			
(A) The use of a pre-melanin complex in a cosmetic compsn. to accelerate tanning and increase skin protection is new. (B) Compsn. for locally protecting the skin against sun- burn and promoting tanning contains tyrosine-arginine- urocanate, histidine-arginine-urocanate and glycine- glutathione.			
<u>USE/ADVANTAGE</u> The pre-melanin complex can be used in face and body lotions, emulsions and creams, including eye-cosmetics, lipsticks, shampoos and hair tonics. The pre-melanin complex increases the pre-melanogen concn. in the epiderm- is before first exposure, and promotes the passage of UV-A (315-390 nm) while screening off melanolytic UV-B (280- 315 nm). Tyrosine-arginine-urocanate acts as a filter, allowing the passage of UV-A as well as visible light, but stopping UV-B.			
<u>DETAILS</u>			
		D(8-B9, 9-E) E(7-D9, 10-B2D)	
		A pref. pre-melanin complex contains 10-17 (esp. 13.6)% tyrosine-arginine-urocanate and histidine-arginine-urocan- ate and 90-83 (esp. 86.4)% glycine-glutathione. The pref. mkt. of tyrosine-arginine-urocanate and histidine-arginine- urocanate contains 24-35 (pref. 29.4)% tyrosine, 27-40 (pref. 33.2)% arginine, 0.5-0.9 (pref. 0.7)% histidine and 30-43 (pref. 36.7)% urocanic acid. Glycine-glutathione contains 0.021-0.033 (pref. 0.027)% glutathione, balance glycine to 100%. Amt. of premelanin complex added to cosmetics is 1-10 (pref. 3-5)%. It is opt. combined with 0-10% standard UV light-screening cpds. (12pp200).	
		DE2932923	

84-259497/42 YAKURIGAKU CHUOU KE 25.02.83-JP-030375 (06.09.84) A61k-07 Melanism inhibitor ointment or cream prepn. for skin - contains e.g. urea, hydroquinone, non-enzyme oxidative polymerisation inhibitor etc.	D21 E19 YAKU-25.02.83 *J5 9157-009-A 211
C84-109753	D18-B9, 9-E) E(7-A3C, 10-E2C, 10-E4M)
ointment CLAIMED Ointment or cream for antichloasma and beauty comprises one or more of β -thujaplicin, hydroquinone and pyrone cpd. as tyrosinase-inhibitor; and melanin chromophage-adsorbent, desirably an aluminium silicate hydrate adsorbent supporting a reducing substance (see J57207543; 83-11145K/05).	Melanism-inhibiting external ointment comprises (all by wt. %) urea 5-15%; salicylic acid 0-0.5%, or sodium salicylate 0-2.0%; β -thujaplicin 0.03-0.05%; hydroquinone 0-2.0%; pyrone cpd. 0-2.5%; cysteine hydrochloride 0-2.0%; ascorbic acid stearate 0-0.1%; hypo 0-2.0%; sodium metasilicate 0-0.05%; sodium sulphite (anhydrous) 0-0.02%; acylglucosamine 0-2.0%; SOD 0-suitable amt.; EDTA 0.-0.05%; α -tocopherol 0.05-1.1%; and urocanic acid 0-1.0. Water-soluble components among the above component are dissolved in water, and a mixt. of carbowax 400 and 4000 in suitable ratio is added to the resultant soln. Fat-soluble components are then added, and finally 5% of melanin adsorbent is added. The mixt. is kneaded well. Operations are carried out in a nitrogen stream, and the prod. is stored in light-shielded and air-tight cases. (6pp W-69EDDWgNo. 0/0).
OTHER INGREDIENTS The ointment or cream may also contain nonenzyme dopa oxidative polymerisation-inhibitor and one or more of vitamin C, cysteine hydrochloride, cystine deriv. and glutathione as ultraviolet suntan action-inhibitor; various substances having anti-sunburn and anti-suntan action; active oxygen evolution-inhibitor and active oxygen remover; and urea, salicylic acid or its salt as keratolytic agent. EMBODIMENT	J59157009-A

<p>86-233256/36 B02 RODISMA PHARM PROD 27.02.85-DE-506881 (28.08.86) A61k.07.40 A61k.31.35 A61k-35.78 Vitamin/E sproys - contg. circulation promoter, skin irritant or vasodilator C86-100328</p>	<p>RODI: 27.02.85 DE 3506.881-A B(3-H, 10-E4D, 12-A7, 12-C9, 12-D1, 12-D7, 12-D9, 12-E1, 12-F7, 12-L8, 12-M1A) 9</p>
<p>Spray compsns. contain vitamin E (I) together with a circulation-promoting or skin-irritant agent (II) or a vasodilator (III). <u>USE</u> The compsns. may be used to relieve pain due to muscular damage (e.g. in sportsmen), rheumatism, venous disorders, etc., and to protect against skin inflammation or pigmentation, e.g. due to UV radiation. <u>ADVANTAGE</u> Combinations of (I) with (II) or (III) have a synergistic effect. The compsns. have good stability w.r.t. oxidn. of (I). <u>PREFERRED MATERIALS</u> (II) is an alcohol (e.g. isopropanol or propanediol).</p>	<p>nicotinic acid or its derivs. (esp. benzyl or methyl nicotinate), salicylic acid or its derivs. (esp. hydroxyethyl or dimethylamine salicylate) or a natural material such as juniper oil, pine oil, eucalyptus oil, rosemary oil, tincture of camphor, Arnica extract, horse chestnut extract, calendula oil and/or chamomile extract. <u>PREFERRED COMPOSITIONS</u> The compsns. contain 2-30 (esp. 4-15) wt. % (I) and 1% of an emulsifier. A skin penetrant, e.g. a phospholipid or lecithin, may also be present. <u>EXAMPLE</u> A typical compsn. comprises 30 parts D-α-tocopherol concentrate, 8 parts phospholipid and 120 parts isopropanol. (6pp367DAHDWEN00/0). DE3506881-A</p>

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<p>86-267866/41 B04 POLA KASEI KOGYO KK 27.02.85-JP-C35750 (28.08.86) A6ik-35/73 Geraniin prodn. by extracting from Aceraceae using organic solvent CIB-115845</p>	<p>POKK 25.02.85 *J6 1194-029-A B(4 A7F2, 12-A7, 12-D7, 12-F5, 12-G7, 12-H4, 12-J1, 12-L2, 12-L8) yellow crystals.</p>
<p>Prodn. of geraniin (I) comprises extracting Aceraceae (esp. Acer) with organic solvent. <u>USE/ADVANTAGE</u> (I) is a tannin in Geranium and Malotus having many pharmacological effects, e.g. astringent, intestine regulation, cancer prevention, hypotension, skin conditioning, haemostasis, anti-inflammation, sun-screening, etc. It has no bitter taste characteristic of tannin and is useful as medicine, food, cosmetic, etc. The process provides (I) inexpensively and stably. <u>PRODUCTION</u> Dried leaf of Aceraceae is crushed and extd. with acetone-water. The extract is concd. and extracted with organic solvent, resultant extract is subjected to partition chromatography, recrystallization, etc. to recover (I) as</p>	<p><u>EXAMPLE</u> Dried leaf of Acer (500g) was mixed with acetone-water (7:3 v/v) (2.5 l) at room temp. for 30 min. After stirring, extracting and filtering twice, the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to 0.5 l then extracted 3 times with diethyl ether (150 ml). The layer was extracted 10 times with ethyl acetate (200 ml). The ethyl acetate soln. was concentrated in vacuo. Obtained extract (3.9g) was subjected to polyvinyl column chromatography to recover (I). After concentration and drying, 2.8 g of (I) was obtained. Yield 5.6%. (2pW159D)A11 DwgNo0/0)</p>

J61194029-A

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88-221770/32 ROFSA CERD 17.12.86-FR-017651 (24.06.88) A61k-07/48 Skin de-pigmentation cosmetic compsn. - contains cysteine, glutathione and pyrocatechol C88-098953	ROFS-17.12.86 *FR 2608-425-A D(9-E) E(10-B2D1, 10-E2D5)
Cosmetic compsn. for the partial selective depigmentation of the skin contains at least cysteine, glutathione and pyrocatechol incorporated in an excipient having non-transcutaneous action. Pref. the glutathione is in reduced form. Pref. the excipient comprises an emulsion stabilised by a combination of at least two complementary stabilisers, pref. diethanolamine cetyl phosphate (I) and ethylene glycol mono-stearate (II). The compsn. pref. also contains a prod. filtering UV-A rays and a prod. forming a simultaneous barrier to UV-A and UV-B rays. USE/ADVANTAGE The compsn. is applied locally and only acts in the epidermic layer of the skin, slowing down of melanogenesis and reducing the density of the melanotic zones. PREFERRED COMPOSITIONS These contain 0.1-3 (esp. 0.3-2.5) wt. % cysteine, 0.1-4 (esp. 0.4-2.5) wt. % reduced glutathione and 0.1-3 (esp.	0.5-2.5) wt. % pyrocatechol; The emulsion pref. contains a branched fatty acid deriv. esp. Pure Cellin Oil, and up to 3 complementary antioxidants esp. butyl-hydroxyanisole, butyl-hydroxy-toluene and ascorbyl palmitate. A pref. compsn. comprises (wt. %): - (a) 2% (I); (b) 12% (II); (c) 12% isopropyl palmitate; (d) 2% cetearyl octanoate; (e) 2.5% vaseline; (f) 3% lanolin alcohol; (g) 0.1% propyl-p-hydroxy-benzoate; (h) 50.65% demineralised water; (i) 0.05% methylisothiazoline; (j) 0.1% imidazolidinyl urea; (k) 0.1% sodio-methyl p-hydroxy benzoate; (l) 0.2% butyl hydroxy anisole; (m) 0.3% butyl hydroxy toluene; (n) 0.5% cysteine; (o) 0.5% reduced glutathione; (p) 2% pyrocatechol (q) 0.2% acetic acid; (r) 1% octyl methoxycinnamate; (s) 1% butyl methoxydibenzoylmethane, and (t) 0.6% perfume concentrate. The compsn. by mixing components (a) to (g) at 75%, prep. an aq. phase by mixing components (h) to (t) and forming the emulsion in a mixer under nitrogen, the temp. being gradually brought down to 20°C. (18pp550DAHDWGN0 0/0). FR2608425-A

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AN - 90-067064/09
XRAM- C90-029327
TI - Cyto-protective compsn. for protecting skin against light - contg. RNA, ribonucleotide or ribonucleoside, opt. as their base salts
DC - B05 D21 E19
PA - (SERO-) LAB SEROBIOLOGIQUES SA
IN - PAULY G, PAULY M
PR - 88.07.19 88FR-009747 NUM - 7 patent(s) 7 country(s)
PN -- WO9000894 A 90.02.08 * (9009) F 50p
NW: *CH *DE *GB *LU *NL *US
- FR2634374 A 90.01.26 (9011)
- NL8920746 A 90.06.01 (9025)
- DE3990820 T 90.07.19 (9030)
- GB2233557 A 91.01.16 (9103)
- GB2233557 B 93.03.31 (9313) A61K-007/42
Based on WO9000894
- CH-682453 A5 93.09.30 (9342) A61K-007/40
Based on WO9000894
CT - BE-793306; DE2156555; EP--10483; FR1440795; FR2181220; FR2620024; FR---3932; FR---5032; GB1412591; GB2198042; US4415553; WO8806034
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AP -- 89WO-FR00377 89.07.17
- 88FR-009747 88.07.19
- 89NL-920746 89.07.17
- 89DE-3990820 89.07.17
- 89GB-006119 89.07.17
- 89WO-FR00377 89.07.17 90GB-006119 89.07.17
- 89WO-FR00377 89.07.17 90CH-001099 89.07.17
IC1 - A61K-007/40 A61K-007/42
IC2 - A61K-031/70 A61K-037/10 C07H-019/10 C07H-019/20 C07H-021/00
AB - WO9000894 A
Cytoprotecting agent (A) for protecting the skin against light, of biological or biotechnological origin and esp. free of synthetic, cytotoxic sunscreens agents, contains at least one of: (1) RNA, or its derivs., pref. salt with organic or inorganic bases, esp. complex salts with basic proteins, amino acids or peptides; (2) ribonucleotides, or their salts of the same type; and (3) ribonucleosides. The simple and complex salts of RNA and ribonucleotides with basic proteins (esp. histone or globin) and basic peptides (e.g., glutathione) are new.
Salts of RNA or ribonucleotides are esp. with NaOH; KOH; NH4OH; ethanolamines; histones or microproteins of mol. wt. 11000-24000; globins of mol. wt. 15000-70000; His; Arg; Lys; Orn or hydroxylysine.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (A) are useful in cosmetic or dermatological compsns. for protecting the functional cells of the skin (esp. the Langerhans cells) against light and premature ageing. They are well tolerated during prolonged topical application, and contain no haptens so do not interfere with function of cells involved in the immune response. The active ingredients are readily soluble in water, stable, and compatible with most cosmetic vehicles, etc.

PACI- ★ P32 91-135082/19 ★ FR 2651-132-A
Flavonoid(s) which protects cells from active chemical oxygen -
comprise EPI-gallo-catechin gallate, galangine and baicaleine,
btid. from camellia leaves

PACIFIC CHEM CO LTD 31.08.89-KR-012493
(30.08.89-KR-012435)

B02 (01.03.91) A61f-31/35 A61k-35/78

26.01.90 as 000935 (2157BZ)

A new agent for protecting cells against active chemical oxygen species, prepd. from total or purified extracts of *Camellia sinensis* L. leaves, *Alpinia officinarum* Hance roots and *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi roots, which contain at least one biochemically active flavonoid ((-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), galangine or baicaleine) is claimed. Pref. (i) The protective agent contains EGCG and galangine in a molar ratio 1:3-3:1. (ii) The protective agent is prepd. by combining solns. of the total extracts of *Camellia sinensis* L. and *Alpinia officinarum* Hance. (iii) The protective agent is prepd. by dissolving the purified extract of *Camellia sinensis*/ contg. EGCG and the galangine extract of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance in the soln. contg. the total extract of *Scutellaria baicalensis* Georgi.

USE - The protective agents are used to protect cells against active chemical oxygen species such as singlet oxygen, the hydroxyl radical, the superoxide radical anion, hydrogen peroxide, etc., which provoke cell degradation, mutations, cancer and ageing by peroxidn. of lipids, degradation of proteins and alteration of nucleic acids, etc. Singlet oxygen is of great biological importance for skin cells exposed to sunlight. (16pp Dwg.No.0/0)

N91-103752

<p>93-086275/ 11 D21 VISUVIA CHEM-PHARM ERZEUGNISSE GMBH 91.09.04 91DE-4129331 (93.03.11) A61K 7/40 Cosmetic confg. extract of rosemary - to protect skin, esp. against UV radiation C93-038047 Addnl. Data: MARCUS F. KLINGENBERG A</p>	<p>VISU- 91.09.04 *DE 4129331-A1 D(8-B9A, 9-E)</p>
<p>A cosmetic contains extract of rosemary to protect the skin, esp. against light. <u>USE/ADVANTAGE</u> The cosmetic is cheap and easy to prepare, and protects against UV radiation. <u>PREFERRED COMPOSITION</u> The cosmetic contains 0.1-20 (esp. 1-10) wt. % of extract of rosemary. <u>PRODUCTION (Claimed)</u> (a) Rosemary material, esp. leaves, is extracted with an alcohol esp. MeOH or EtOH with heating, esp. at 40-70 (pref. 50-65)°C, opt. followed by filtration. (b) The alcoholic extract is extracted at room temp.</p>	<p>with benzine, esp. with boiling range 60-80°C. (c) The alcoholic extract, purified with benzine, is distilled, pref. by vacuum distn. (d) The conc. extract is dried. Opt., after stage (c), water is added to the conc. extract, to a water concn. of 60-80%, followed by filtration and vacuum drying of the filtered extract. The content of rosemary oil and/or carnos oil in the dried extract is determined. <u>EXAMPLE</u> Leaves of rosemary were extracted with methanol at 50-65°C, and the extract was filtered and subjected to liq./liq. extrn. with benzine with boiling range 60-80°C, followed by vacuum distn. Water was added to 60-80% concn., followed by filtration and vacuum drying. The content of rosemary oil/carnos oil was 40-50%. 2% of the rosemary oil, or (C) 2.7% of p-methoxy- cinnamic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester were added to a hydrogel confg. 2% Na alginate, 20% propylene glycol and 78% water. The light protection factor (quotient of erythema swelling time of protected and unprotected skin) was: (B) 2.9. (C) 3.7. (3pp510DAHdwgNo0/0). DE4129331-A</p>

<p>93-408845/51 POLACHEMIND INC 92.04.24 92JP-107060 (93.11.19) A61K 35/78, 7/00, 7/42, C07D 307/93, A61K 31/34 Topical agent contg. specified sesquiterpene lactone ester extracted from Compositae plant, for cosmetic or dermatological treatment C93-181908</p>	<p>POKK 92.04.24 *JP 05306231-A R(1-D2, 3-F, 3-H, 4-A7F2, 4-B4M, 5-A3B, 6-A2, 7-A2, 7-D9, 10-B2A, 10-B2C, 10-B2D, 10-C3, 10-E2, 12-A7, 12-G1) D(8-B9A) E(4-A, 6-A2D)</p>
<p>Topical agent contains extract of Compositae plant. The extract is, or contains, sesquiterpene lactone cpd. of formula (I). (R1 and R2=H or 1-18C (un)satd. acyl opt. contg. OH substit(s) pref. acetyl or COC(CH₂OH) = CHCH₂OH). Sesquiterpenelactone cpd. is pref. Hiyodorilacton A. The amt. of the extract of Compositae is pref. 0.0001-10 wt.%. Examples of Compositae plant are Pectis tritida, Eupatorium cannabinum, Eupatorium sachalinense, Anthemis nobilis, Schkuhria pinnat, Schkuhria vigata, Isocarpha oppositifolia, Stevia sarsensis, Bartsia absinthifolia, Helogyne hutchinsonii, Helogyne apalotida and Chaenactis douglasii. Examples of UV protectant are ascorbic acid or its deriv., isoferrulic acid or its salts, glutathione or its deriv., oxybenzone or its deriv., p-amino benzoic acid or its deriv., urocanic acid or its deriv., kojic acid and titanium oxide. Examples of wound treating agent are Angelicae Radix extract, allantoin or its deriv. and Rosemary extract. Examples of metabolism promoting agent are water soluble placenta extract.</p>	<p>Gamma-ortizanol, various kinds of amino acid, vitamin E or its deriv. Examples of anti-inflammatory agent are glycyrrhetic acid or its deriv., glycyrrhizic acid or its deriv., bisabolol, geraniin, marionin extract, aloe extract. The stems, branches, leaves or roots of the plants are extracted with ethanol, and the substances in chloroform layer are separated by silica gel column chromatography, followed by purification by HPLC to obtain (I). USE/ADVANTAGE - The agent has strong melanin production inhibiting activity, and is stable. It does not stimulate the skin, nor sensitize by contact, and is effective for the prevention and improvement of dermal pigmentation disease. It is used with UV protectant, wound treating agent, metabolism promoting agent, antiinflammatory agent and/or moisturising agent. The agent is formulated into ointment, cream, milky lotion, pack, bathing agent, etc. (12pp DWG.No.0/0)</p>

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<p>94-163836/20 B04 D21 KAO CORP 92.09.28 92JP-257972 (94.04.19) A61K 7/48, 7/00 Cosmetic material for skin whitening - contains one of more plant extract selected from tea, pueraria root, clove, aloe, glycyrrhiza and scutellaria root extract and UV ray absorbing and/or scattering agent C94-074941</p>	<p>KAOS 92.09.28 *JP 06107532-A B(4-A10, 4-A10F, 14-N17, 14-R1, 14-R5) D(8-B9A)</p>
<p>The material contains (A) one or more plant extract selected from tea extract, pueraria root extract, clove extract, aloe extract, glycyrrhiza extract and scutellaria root extract, and (B) UV rays absorbing agent and/or UV rays scattering agent. USB - The material gives excellent skin whitening effect when applied. It has melanin forming controlling effect. Stains and freckles caused by exposure to sunshine are prevented and cured. (6pp DwG.No.0/0)</p>	

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<p>94-206320/25 D21 E16 POKK 92.11.11 POLACHEMIND INC *JP 06145034-A 92.11.11 92JP-300754 (94.05.24) A61K 7/42, 7/00, C07C 69/732, C09K 3/00 Ultraviolet ray protection toiletry having good washing resistance - contains rosemary acid and/or its salt and lysine and/or arginine C94-094407</p>	<p>D(8-B9A) E(10-A17B, 10-B1C, 10-C3)</p>
<p>The toiletry contains 0.01-10 wt.% rosemary acid and/or its salt or 0.01-10 wt.% lysine and/or arginine. USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for protecting skin from UV rays in the UV-B region as well as the visible light short wavelength region. The toiletry has good friction resistance and washing resistance. Favourable flesh colour is provided to the skin. (Opp Dwg.No.0/1)</p>	